

## **Exhibit A**

### **Support for Original Claims 11-16 and 21-22 in the priority documents**

**11. A method of making an additive for increasing the density of a fluid, the method comprising: comminuting a solid material and a dispersant in a liquid medium, so as to produce solid colloidal particles coated with the dispersant.**

"[T]he dispersant is added during the grinding or comminution process." UK 2,315,505 ("UK") at p 4, ll. 4-5 and WO 98/03609 ("PCT") at p 4, ll. 4-5.

"The presence of the dispersant in the comminution process yields discrete particles which can form a more efficiently packed filter cake and so advantageously reduce filtration rates." UK and PCT at p.4, ll. 6-8.

**Therefore, grinding and comminution are used interchangeably. Further, the dispersing agent is added during the comminuting step.**

"An important preferred embodiment aspect of the present invention is the presence of the dispersing agent in the step of 'wet' grinding the mineral." UK and PCT at p. 4, ll. 24-26.

According to claim 6 of the UK and PCT priority documents, "the colloidal particles are ground ... in a slurry form in a suitable liquid medium."

"The colloidal particles according to the invention may be provided as a concentrated slurry either in an aqueous medium or an organic liquid." UK and PCT at p. 4, ll. 29-30.

In claim 7 of the UK and PCT priority documents, "the liquid medium is an aqueous phase."

In claim 8 of the UK and PCT priority documents, "the liquid medium is an organic liquid of kinematic viscosity less than 10 centistokes at 40 °C and of flash point greater than 60 °C."

Thus, the liquid medium can be an aqueous medium or an organic liquid.

**Therefore, "comminuting a solid material and a dispersant in a liquid medium" limitation is supported by the UK and PCT priority documents.**

"An important preferred embodiment aspect of the present invention is the presence of the dispersing agent in the step of 'wet' grinding the mineral. This prevents new crystal surfaces formed during the comminution step from forming agglomerates which are not readily broken down if they are subsequently treated with a dispersing agent." UK and PCT at p. 4, ll. 24-28.

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Regarding the "coated" aspect of the claims, it is noted that the present application has in common with each of its priority documents the following disclosure from paragraph [0031] of the publication US 2004/0127366 A1.

"This preferred polymer (dispersant) .... do[es] not readily desorb off the particle surface."<sup>1</sup>

Looking outside the application to what persons skilled in the art would have found inherently in the disclosures, reference can be made to certain "dictionary" type definitions of the express terminology of the disclosure, as follows:

"Desorb" means:

To remove (an absorbed or adsorbed substance) from.<sup>2</sup>

Chemistry: cause release of (an adsorbed substance) from a surface.<sup>3</sup>

To remove (a sorbed substance) by the reverse of adsorption or absorption.<sup>4</sup>

"Adsorb" means:

(of a solid) hold (molecules of a gas, liquid, or dissolved substance) in a layer on its surface.<sup>5</sup>

(usu. of a solid) hold (molecules of a gas or liquid or solute) to its surface, causing a thin film to form.<sup>6</sup>

of a solid or a liquid, to accumulate on its surface a thin film of the molecules of a gas or liquid that is in contact with it.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Current application at page 10, lines 24-27; App. No. 09/230,302 now US 6,586,372 at col.5, lines 20-23; PCT/EP97/03802 published WO 98/03609 at page 7, lines 11-14; and UK app no. 9515549.4 now GB 2,315,505 A at page 7, lines 11-14.

<sup>2</sup> Webster's II New College Dictionary, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston & New York, © 2001 (Webster's II), page 307.

<sup>3</sup> The Oxford American College Dictionary, G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York. © 2002 (Oxford), page 371.

<sup>4</sup> Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Eighth Edition, Merriam-Webster, Incorporated, Springfield, Massachusetts, © 2003 (M-W), page 378.

<sup>5</sup> Compact Oxford English Dictionary, see [http://www.askoxford.com/concise\\_oed/adsorb?view=uk](http://www.askoxford.com/concise_oed/adsorb?view=uk)

<sup>6</sup> The Concise Oxford Dictionary, Ninth Edition, Oxford University Press Inc., New York © 1995, p. 19.

"Adsorption" means:

the adhesion in an extremely thin layer of molecules (as of gases, solutes, or liquids) to the surfaces of solid bodies or liquids with which they are in contact.<sup>8</sup>

"Film" means:

a thin skin or membrane; a thin layer or coating; ...<sup>9</sup>

"Coating" means:

1. coat.<sup>10</sup>
2. a thin layer or covering of something: *a coating of paint*.<sup>11</sup>
3. coat, covering.<sup>12</sup>

"Coat" means:

1. a layer of a substance.<sup>13</sup>
2. a layer of covering material: coating <a thick *coat* of varnish>.<sup>14</sup>
3. a covering of paint or similar material laid on a surface at one time: *a protective coat of varnish*.<sup>15</sup>
4. a layer of one substance covering another.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> The Chambers Dictionary, Chambers Harrap Publishers Ltd. in Great Britain © 1998, p. 21.

<sup>8</sup> Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Eleventh Edition, published by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated © 2003, p. 18, and also Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, see <http://www.m-w.com/dictionary/adsorption>

<sup>9</sup> The Chambers Dictionary, Chambers Harrap Publishers Ltd. in Great Britain © 1998, p. 601.

<sup>10</sup> WII, page 214.

<sup>11</sup> Oxford, page 266.

<sup>12</sup> M-W, page 237.

<sup>13</sup> Cambridge Dictionary of the American Language at [http://dictionary.cambridge.org/define.asp?key=coat\\*3+0&dict=A](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/define.asp?key=coat*3+0&dict=A)

<sup>14</sup> WII, page 214.

<sup>15</sup> Oxford, page 266.

<sup>16</sup> M-W, page 237.

Applicant respectfully asserts that the specifications of the priority documents do in fact disclose that the dispersing agent cannot be desorbed from the particle surface which in turn is understood by those persons skilled in the art to disclose the dispersing agent being adsorbed to the surface of the particles. Examiner Tucker in the examination of A/N: 10/274,528 admits that the priority documents provide support for adsorption, but he does not agree that this provides support for a polymer coated particle as claimed. (Office Action mailed December 12, 2005, at page 6, paragraph 7).

However, "adsorb" means "(usu. of a solid) hold (molecules of a gas or liquid or solute) to its surface, causing a *thin film* to form;" "(of a solid) hold (molecules of a gas, liquid, or dissolved substance) in a layer on its surface;" or "of a solid or a liquid, to accumulate on its surface a *thin film* of the molecules of a gas or liquid that is in contact with it." Similarly, "adsorption" means "the adhesion in an *extremely thin layer* of molecules (as of gases, solutes, or liquids) to the surfaces of solid bodies or liquids with which they are in contact." Thus, the dispersant is adsorbed as a thin layer or film on the particle surface. A "film" is "a thin layer or coating." A "coat" is "a layer of a substance" on a surface. Therefore, the particle has a coat of the dispersant on the particle's surface.

Because this takes place during a wet grinding process, it is also asserted that the dispersant is covering the particle surfaces. In other words, the dispersant is coating the particle surface. Thus, support is found in the priority documents for "*solid colloidal particles coated with the dispersant.*"

**Therefore, "so as to produce solid colloidal particles coated with the dispersant" is supported by the UK priority document and PCT documents.**

## **12. The method of claim 11 wherein the liquid medium is an oleaginous fluid.**

As noted above, the liquid medium can be an aqueous medium or an organic liquid. The terms "organic liquid", "oleaginous liquid" and "oleaginous fluid" are used interchangeably. Support for this is provided as follows:

In the present application, it is disclosed:

"The colloidal particles may be provided as a concentrated slurry either in an aqueous medium or more preferably as an organic liquid. In the latter case, the organic liquid should be acceptable as a component and have the necessary environmental characteristics required for additives to oil-based drilling fluids. With this in mind it is preferred that the oleaginous fluid have a kinematic viscosity less than 10 centistokes (10 mm<sup>2</sup>/s) at 40 °C and, for safety reasons, a flash point greater than 60 °C. Suitable oleaginous liquids are for example diesel oil, mineral or white oils, n-alkanes or synthetic oils such as alpha-olefin oils, ester oils or poly(alpha-olefins), mixtures of these

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fluids as well as other similar fluids which should be well known to one skill in the art of drilling fluid formulation." p.7, l. 22, thru p.8, l. 2.

In the priority documents, the "organic liquid" has the same properties as the "oleaginous fluid or liquid", namely, "the organic liquid should have a kinematic viscosity less than 10 centistokes at 40 °C and, for safety reasons, a flash point greater than 60 °C. Suitable organic liquids are for example diesel oil, mineral or white oils, n-alkanes or synthetic oils such as alpha-olefin oils, ester oils or poly(alpha-olefins)." UK, p.4, l. 30, thru p. 5, l. 4.

These properties of the organic or oleaginous fluid are also recited in Claim 8 of the priority documents (UK and PCT) as shown below:

8. An additive according to claim 6 wherein the liquid medium is an organic liquid of kinematic viscosity less than 10 centistokes at 40 °C. and of flash point of greater than 60 °C.

According to the present application, "oleaginous" means "oil." p.7, l. 8.

**Therefore, organic liquid, oleaginous fluid and oleaginous liquid are used interchangeably.**

**13. The method of claim 11 wherein the liquid medium is an oleaginous liquid of kinematic viscosity less than 10 centistokes (10 m<sup>2</sup>/s) at 40 °C. and of flash point of greater than 60 °C.**

The foregoing discussion regarding claims 11 and 12 of the present application demonstrates how claim 13 is supported by the priority documents. See, for example, UK and PCT at p. 4, l. 30, thru p. 5, l.2 and UK and PCT claim 8.

**14. The method of claim 12 wherein the oleaginous fluid selected from the group consisting of diesel oil, mineral or white oils, n-alkanes or synthetic oils such as alpha-olefins oils, ester oils or poly(alpha-olefins).**

The foregoing discussion regarding claims 11 and 12 of the present application demonstrates how claim 14 (and new claims 23 and 24) is supported by the priority documents. See, for example, UK and PCT at p. 5, ll. 2-4.

**15. The method of claim 12 wherein the dispersant is selected from carboxylic acids of molecular weight of at least 150.**

Claim 15 of the present application is supported by the priority documents. See, UK and PCT at p. 5, ll. 19-20 (... the dispersing agent may be selected for example among carboxylic acids of molecular weight of at least 150 ...) and UK and PCT claim 10 (... a dispersant selected from carboxylic acids of molecular weight of at least 150 ...)

**16. The method of claim 12 wherein the dispersant is selected among oleic acid, polybasic fatty acids, alkylbenzene sulfonic acids, alkane sulfonic acids, linear alpha-olefin sulfonic acid or the alkaline earth metal salts of any of the above acids, and phospholipids.**

Claim 16 is also supported by the priority documents. See, UK and PCT at p. 5, ll. 19-24 (... such as oleic acid and polybasic fatty acids, alkylbenzene sulphonic acids, alkane sulphonic acids, linear alpha-olefin sulphonic acid or the alkaline earth metal salts of any of the above acids, phospholipids ...), and UK and PCT claim 10 (... such as oleic acid and polybasic fatty acids, alkylbenzene sulphonic acids, alkane sulphonic acids, linear alpha-olefin sulphonic acid or the alkaline earth metal salts of any of the above acids, phospholipids ...)

**17. The method of claim 12 wherein the dispersant is a polymeric acrylate ester.**

Added to priority documents in present application.

**18. The method of claim 17 wherein the polymeric acrylate ester is made from the monomers stearyl methacrylate, butylacrylate and acrylic acid.**

Added to priority documents in present application.

**19. The method of claim 17 wherein the polymeric acrylate ester has an average molecular weight between about 10,000 Daltons and 200,000 Daltons.**

Added to priority documents in present application.

**20. The method of claim 17 wherein the polymeric acrylate ester has an average molecular weight between about 17,000 Daltons and 30,000 Daltons.**

Added to priority documents in present application.

**21. The method of claim 11 wherein the comminuting of a solid material and a dispersant in a liquid medium is carried out in an agitated fluidized bed of a particulate grinding material.**

Claim 21 is supported by the priority documents. As noted in the discussion of claims 11 and 12, the liquid medium can be an aqueous medium or an organic liquid, which in the present application is interchangeably referred to as organic liquid, oleaginous liquid or fluid.

As also noted above, according to claim 6 of the UK and PCT priority documents, "the colloidal particles are ground ... in a slurry form in a suitable liquid medium."

Further, Claim 11 of the UK and PCT priority documents refers to any preceding claims and recites "wherein the colloidal particles are formed by grinding a suitable feedstock in an agitated fluidised bed of a particulate grinding material."

**Therefore, "the comminuting of a solid material and a dispersant in a liquid medium is carried out in an agitated fluidized bed of a particulate grinding material" is supported by the UK and PCT priority documents.**

**22. The method of claim 11 wherein the solid material is selected from the group consisting of barite, calcium carbonate, dolomite, ilmenite, hematite or other iron ores, olivine, siderite, strontium sulfate and mixtures thereof.**

Claim 22 is supported by the UK and PCT priority documents. See. UK and PCT at p. 5, ll. 25-27 (The colloidal particles comprise **one or more materials selected from** but not limited to barium sulphate (barite), calcium carbonate, dolomite, ilmenite, hematite or other iron ores, olivine, siderite, strontium sulfate.), and UK and PCT claim 5 (... the colloidal particles comprise **one or more materials selected from** barium sulphate, calcium carbonate, dolomite, ilmenite, hematite or other iron ores, olivine, siderite, strontium sulfate.)

**Therefore, this limitation is supported by the UK and PCT priority documents.**

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*First edited by*  
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NINTH EDITION

*Edited by*  
Della Thompson

CLARENDON PRESS · OXFORD  
1995

Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP

Oxford New York

Athens Auckland Bangkok Bombay  
Calcutta Cape Town Dar es Salaam Delhi  
Florence Hong Kong Istanbul Karachi  
Kuala Lumpur Madras Madrid Melbourne  
Mexico City Nairobi Paris Singapore  
Taipei Tokyo Toronto

and associated companies in  
Berlin Ibadan

Oxford is a trade mark of Oxford University Press

© Oxford University Press 1964, 1976, 1982, 1990, 1996

Published in the United States by  
Oxford University Press Inc., New York

First edition 1971

New edition (revised) 1929

Third edition (with Addenda) 1934

Fourth edition 1951

Fifth edition 1964

Sixth edition 1976

Seventh edition 1982

Eighth edition 1990

Ninth edition 1996

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British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English.—9th ed.

I. English language—Dictionaries

I. Thompson, Della

ISBN 0-19-861320-2 (thumb index)

ISBN 0-19-861319-9 (plain)

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English.—9th ed./edited by Della Thompson.  
p. cm.

First edited by H. W. Fowler and F. G. Fowler.

ISBN 0-19-861319-9—ISBN 0-19-861320-2 (thumb index)

I. English language—Dictionaries. I. Thompson, Della. II. Fowler,

H. W. (Henry Watson). 1858–1932. III. Fowler, F. G. (Francis

George). 1870–1918.

PE1628.C68 1990

423—dc20 89-72114 CIP

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on acid-free paper

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Published in Great Britain by  
Chambers Harrap Publishers Ltd  
7 Hopetoun Crescent, Edinburgh, EH7 4AY

First published as *Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary*  
in 1901; published as *Chambers English Dictionary* in 1988;  
first published as *The Chambers Dictionary* in 1993.  
This edition first published 1998.

© Chambers Harrap Publishers Ltd 1998  
Reprinted 1998, 1999

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#### British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

ISBN 0 550 14000 X Standard  
ISBN 0 550 14005 0 Thumb index

The editors wish to thank the following for their contributions  
to this project: Anne Benson, Kate Blackadder, Lynn Elias,  
Paul Johnson, Martin Manser, Anne Seaton and Marian Shepherd.

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Typeset in Great Britain by Chambers Harrap Publishers Ltd, Edinburgh  
Printed in England by Clays Ltd, St Ives plc

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**filibustero**, through *Filibustier* or *frilibustier*, from Du. *filibustier* (cf. Eng. *freeshooter* (from *free*), Ger. *Freischiützer*), from *vril* (*free*, and *hult* *booty*)

**filices** *fil-i-sēs*, *n pl* the ferns, esp the true (homosporous) leptosporangiate ferns. — *n pl* **Fillicae** (*-kā'lez*) or **Filicinae** (*-sā'vēz*) the ferns, leptosporangiate and eusporangiate, with or without water-ferns. — *adj* **filicin-** *oan*. [*Filix*, *filix* fern]

**filicide** *fil-i-sid*, *n* the murder of one's own child; a person who murders his or her child. [*L filius*, *filia* son or daughter, and *cunctorum* to kill]

**filiform** *fil-i-form*, *adj* threadlike. — *adj* **filipen'dulous** (*fil-i-pen'ing*) of or striding on a thread. [*L filum* a thread]

**filigree** *fil-i-grē*, *n* a kind of ornamental metallic lacework of gold and silver, twisted into convoluted forms, joined and partly consolidated by soldering; a delicate structure resembling this. — Also **filigree**; earlier forms **filigrain** and **filigrane**. — *adj* **filigreed** ornamented with filigree. — *Fr filigrane*, from Ital *filigrano*, from *L filum* thread, and *grānula* a grain]

**filig**. See under **filā'**

**filio** *fil-i-o*, *adj* marked by an excess of filial piety, or excessive veneration of one's ancestors. (See **filial** and **piety**)

**filioque** *fil-i-ō'kwē*, *n* the clause inserted into the Nicene Creed at Toledo in 589, which asserts that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Son, as well as from the Father not accepted by the Eastern Church. [*L* and from the son]

**filipendulous**. See under **filiform**.

**Filipino** *fil-i-pē'nō*, *n* a native of the Philippine Islands: — *pl* **Filipinos**: — *fern* **Filip'na**. — Also *adj*. [*Sp*]

**filius nullius** *fil-i-us nul'i-as* or *fil'i-ō-ōs* *nōō* *nōō*, (*L*) *n* son of nobody, a bastard; **filius populi** (*pō'pū-lī* or *pō'pū-lē*) a son of the people; **filius terrae** (*tē'rē* or *tē'rī*) son of the soil, a person of low birth.

**fil** *fil*, *vt* to make full; to put into until all the space is occupied; to supply abundantly; to satisfy; to glut; to perform the duties of; to take up (a vacant post); to increase the bulk of (soap, cotton fabrics, etc) by mixing in a lower-grade substance; to put amalgam, gold, etc into (a cavity in a tooth); to fulfil or carry out (esp US); to make up (a prescription) (US). — *vi* to become full; to become satiated. — *n* as much as fills or satisfies; a full supply; the fullest extent; a single charge of anything; anything used to fill. — *n fil'er* a person or thing that fills. eg any of various paste-like substances used to fill cracks in wood, plaster, etc; a vessel from which liquid is poured into a bottle; any item used to fill a gap in eg a page of newsprint or a broadcasting schedule; a substance added to various materials to impart desired qualities. — *n* **filling** anything used to fill up, stop a hole, to complete, etc, such as amalgam, etc in a tooth, or the wool in weaving; (in *pl*) the quantity of new whisky spirit that a blender puts into store for maturation in eg a year, or the output of a distillery supplied for such purposes. — **filler** cap a device for closing the filling pipe of a petrol tank in a motor vehicle; **filler metal** (*eng*) the metal required to be added at the weld in welding processes; **filler rod** (*eng*) same as **welding rod** (see under **weld**); **fill-in** something used to fill in (time or space); **fill-in flash**; **fill-in flash** *usu* weak flash lighting used to compensate for strong back-lighting or heavy shadow in outdoor photography; **filling station** a roadside installation where petrol and oil are sold to motorists, etc. — **fill in** to occupy (time); to add what is necessary to complete (eg a form); to act as a temporary substitute (for: *colloq*); **fill out** to make or become more substantial, larger or fuller; to complete (a form, etc) (esp US); **fill someone in** (*colloq*) to give someone detailed information about a situation; to thrash or beat up someone (*slang*); to murder someone (*slang*); **fill the bill** to be adequate; **fill up** to fill, or be filled; by addition of more; **fill up with** to stuff with (*lit* and *fig*); **have one's fill of** to have enough of, esp something unpleasant or tiresome. [*OE* *fullan*, from *full* full]

**fil** or **fil fil** (*Shakespeare*) *n* a thill or shaft of a vehicle. — **fil horse**, **thill horse** or **pull horse** (*Shakespeare*) a thill-horse, the horse nearest the carriage in a team. [*See* **thill**]

**fillet** /fɛ-y/, (Fr) *n* a girl; a daughter. — **fille de chambre** (*də sha-br*) *a* chambermaid. **fille de joie** (*ʒwɔ*) *a* prostitute. **fillette d'honneur** (*da-nær*) *a* maid of honour.

**fillet** /fɪ-l/, *n* meat or fish boned and rolled; *a* piece of meat without bone. *esp* the fleshy part of the thigh or the undercut of the ar loin; *a* boned whole, or thick boneless slice of, fish; *a* narrow piece of wood, metal, etc. *a* band for the hair; *a* small space or band used along with mouldings (*archit*). — *vi* *to* bone; *to* make into fillets; *to* bind or adorn with a fillet: — *pp* **filleted**; *pa* *and* *pop* **fillets**. — **fillet weld** *a* weld at the junction of two parts at right angles to each other. *a* fillet of welding material being laid down in the angle created by the intersection of the surfaces of the parts. [Fr *fillet*, dimin of *fil*, from L *filum* *a* thread]

**filibeg**. See **filibeg**.

**filip** /fɪ-p/, *vi* *to* strike with the fingernail released from the ball of the thumb with a sudden jerk, *to* flick; *to* incite or stimulate: — *pp* **filipping**; *pa* *and* *pop* **filipped**. — *n* *a* jerk of the finger from the thumb; *a* stimulus, *esp* of encouragement, *a* boost. [A form of **flip**]

**filippen**. US form of **philopoda**.

**filitter** /fɪ-lɪ-tər/. (*woodworking*) *n* *a* kind of rabbetlag plane. [Origin unknown]

**filly** /fɪ-l/, *n* *a* young mare; *a* lively girl or young woman (*colloq*). [Dimin of **foal**; prob from ON]

**film** /fɪ-lm/, *n* *a* thin skin or membrane; *a* thin layer or coating; *a* pellicle or seum on liquids; *a* gauze of very slender threads; *a* mistiness; *a* thin sheet of *usu* plastic-based material used for wrapping; *a* coating of *a* sensitive substance for taking *a* photograph; *a* sheet or strip of celluloid or *a* similar plastic prepared with such a coating for use in still or cinema photography; *a* motion picture. *a* series of images photographed (and *usu* sounds recorded) on such *a* strip which, when projected in succession and at speed, or broadcast, on *a* screen, tell *a* story, present *a* subject, etc; (often in *pl*) *this* technique of storytelling, etc as *a* art form, *a* medium of communication, or *a* industry, the cinema. — *vi* *to* cover with *a* film; *to* photograph or record on film; *to* make *a* motion picture of; *to* adapt and enact for the cinema. — *vi* *to* become covered with *a* film; *to* make *a* motion picture. — *adj* **film** *able* suitable for making *a* film of. — *n* **film** *dom* or **film** *land* the cinema industry. — *adj* **film** *ic* relating to the cinema. — *n* **film** *ness*. — *adj* **film** *ish* having *a* flavour of the cinema. — *n* **film** *ography* *a* list of the films of *a* particular actor or director. — *adj* **film** *y* composed of or like *a* film; covered with *a* film; gauzy or semi-transparent; clouded. — **film** *badge* *a* badge containing sensitive film worn by those risking exposure to radioactivity to detect and *usu* indicate the amount of exposure; **film** *colour* *a* vague textureless area of colour, such as the sky or that seen with closed eyes, as opposed to colour seen on the surface of *a* object; **film** *fan* *a* devotee of the cinema; **film** *goer*; **film** *nole* (*nœrl*) *a* style of cinema film, popular in American cinema in the 1940s and 50s, in which the darker side of human nature is presented, in *a* bleak, often starkly urban setting; **film** *set* the scenery, furniture, etc arranged for the scene of *a* cinema film. — *vi* (*printing*) **film** *set* *to* set by *a* process of typesetting. — **film** *setting* typesetting by exposing type on *a* film which is then transferred to printing plates; **film** *star* *a* favourite cinema performer; **film** *strip* *a* film consisting of *a* series of stills to be shown separately and consecutively; **filmy** *ferns* *a* family of ferns with very thin leaves, the Hymenophyllaceae. — **sheet** **film** *film* in the same sizes as photographic plates and superseding plates, used in printing and in large-format cameras. [OE *filmen* connected with *fell* *skin*]

**FILLO** /fɪ-lə, abbre: first in last out (of redundancies).

**fillo** /fɪ-lə, *n* *a* type of (*orig* Greek) pastry made in thin sheets. — Also **phyllo**, [*Gr* *phyllon* *a* leaf]

**Filofax**® /fɪ-lə-faks, *n* *a* small, loose-leaf filing system containing *a* diary and *a* selection of information, cy addresses, maps, indexes, to assist the user to organize his or her time, business, etc.

**filopodium** /fɪ-lə-pō-dium, *n* *a* slender hairlike feather. — *n* **filopodium** (*fɪ-l: hɪəl*) *a* threadlike pseudopodium

For other sounds see detailed chart of pronunciation.



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## Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — Eleventh ed.

p. cm.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-87779-807-9 (Laminated unindexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-808-7 (Jacketed hardcover unindexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-809-5 (Jacketed hardcover with CD-ROM : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-810-9 (Leatherlook with CD-ROM : alk. paper). — 0-87779-813-3 (Canadian). — 0-87779-814-1 (international).

I. English language—Dictionaries. I. Title: Collegiate dictionary. II. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.M36 2003

423—dc21

2003003674

CIP

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ZTT:QWV03



13a. 131a n (1914) : any of several forms of blood  
 13b (14c) *urhate* : being clotting or coagulating  
 13c *urhate* : being clotting or coagulating  
 13d *urhate* : being clotting or coagulating  
 13e *urhate* : being clotting or coagulating  
 13f *urhate* : being clotting or coagulating  
 13g *urhate* : being clotting or coagulating  
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 13n *urhate* : being clotting or coagulating  
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 13u *urhate* : being clotting or coagulating  
 13v *urhate* : being clotting or coagulating  
 13w *urhate* : being clotting or coagulating  
 13x *urhate* : being clotting or coagulating  
 13y *urhate* : being clotting or coagulating  
 13z *urhate* : being clotting or coagulating

[illegible]

**coagulation • cobalt 60** 237

coaster brake *n* (1899) : a brake in the hub of the rear wheel of a bicycle operated by reverse pressure on the pedals  
coaster wagon *n* (1911) : a child's toy wagon often used for coasting  
coast guard *n* (1833) 1 : a military or naval force employed in guarding a coast or responsible for the safety, order, and operation of maritime traffic in neighboring waters 2 *usu* coast-guard, chiefly Brit COASTGUARD  
coast-guard-man \kōst-(j)-gărd-mən/ or coast-guard-man \-gărd-mən/ *n* (1848) : a member of a coast guard  
coast-land \və-lənd/ *n* (1852) : land bordering the sea  
coast-line \və-līn/ *n* (1856) 1 : a line that forms the boundary between the land and the ocean or a lake 2 : the outline of a coast  
coast redwood *n* (ca. 1897) : REDWOOD  
coast-to-coast \kōst-tō-kōst/ *adv* (1911) 1 : extending or airing across two nations or continents (a ~ flight) (a ~ broadcast) 2 : extending from one end of a playing surface (as a basketball court) to the other (a ~ rush); also : relating to or resulting from a coast-to-coast play (a ~ layup) — **COAST-TO-COAST** *adj*  
coastward \kōst-wərd/ or coast-wards \wərdz/ *adv* (1840) : toward the coast — **COASTWARD** *adj*  
**coat** \kōt/ *n*, often *arriv* [ME *cote*, fr. AF, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *kotza* coat, woad mantle] (14c) 1 *a* : an outer garment worn on the upper half of the body varying in length and style according to fashion and use 2 : something resembling a coat 3 : the external growth on an animal 3 : a layer of one substance covering another (a ~ of paint) — **COAT-ed** \kō-təd/ *adv* — **COAT-less** *adj*  
**coat** *vr* (14c) 1 : to cover with a coat 2 : to cover or spread with a finishing, protecting, or enclosing layer — **COAT-en** *v*  
coat-dress \kōt-dres/ *n* (1854) : a dress styled like a coat *usu*. with a front buttoning from neckline to hemline  
coat hanger *n* (1897) : a device which is shaped like the outline of a person's shoulders and over which garments may be hung  
coat-of-arms \kō-wā-iz-, kō-lis-, kwā-zē/ *n* [*fr* *quad.*, *coat*, *f*; Tupi *kwaĩti*] (1678) : either of two tropical American mammals (*Nasua nasua* and *M. noronae*) related to the raccoon but with a longer body and tail and a long flexible snout  
coats-and-panties \kō-wāt-'mānz-dē, kō-ā-, kwēl-, 'mānz-/ *n* [*fr* *quid-*, *tumens*, *f*; Tupi *kwaĩti*, *kwā-ni*] older male coat not with a waist, fr.  
level coat *n*: *minko* *zwari* (imp) (1676) : COATI  
coat-ing \kō-d-ing/ *n* (1768) 1 : cloth for coats 2 : COAT, COVERING  
coat of arms [ME *cote of armes*, trans. of MP *cote d'armes*] (14c) 1 : a (warrior or surcoat embroidered with armorial bearings) 2 : heraldic bearings (as of a person) *usu*, depicted on an escutcheon often with accompanying adjuncts (as a crest, motto, and supporters) 3 : a similar symbolic emblem  
coat of mail \emsh/ : a garment of metal scales or chain mail worn as armor  
coat-rack \kōt-'rak/ *n* (1915) : a stand or rack fitted with pegs, hooks, or hangers and used for the temporary storage of garments  
coat-room \və-'rūm-, -rŭm/ *n* (1870) : CLOAKROOM, CHECKROOM  
coat-sleeve \kōt-'slēv/ *n* (ca. 1600) 1 : the rear flap of a man's coat 2 *pl* : the skirts of a dress coat, cutaway, or frock coat 3 *pl* : the influence or pulling power of a position, office, or person (as a political candidate) (congressmen riding into office on the president's ~)  
**coat** \kōt/ *v* [earlier *coler*, fr. *coker* (simperton)] (1581) 1 *obj* : POUND, PST 2 : to influence or gently urge by caressing or flattery 3 : WHNEBOLZ ~ (and him into going) 3 : to draw, gain, or persuade by means of gentle urging or flattery (~nable to ~ an answer out of him) 4 : to manipulate with great perseverance and skill ~ *usu*, with considerable effort toward a desired state or activity (~ a fire to burn) *syn* see CHOKER  
**COAX** *v*  
**coax-i-al** \kō-āk-ē-/ (1945) : COAXIAL CABLE  
**coax-i-al** \kō-āk-ē-/ *adj* (1881) 1 : having coincident axes 2 : mounted on concentric shafts — **COAX-i-al-ly** \lē-ē-/ *adv*  
coaxial cable *n* (1936) : a transmission line that consists of a tube of electrically conducting material surrounding a central conductor held in place by insulators and that is used to transmit telegraph, telephone, and television signals  
cob \kōb/ *n*, *w* [OE *coba*, *b* = *beaver*, also *cob* *beaver*]  
(young animal), ME *kebbe* old cow or sheep, D dial. *kobbe*, *kebbe* piglet (15c) 1 [perh. short for *cobman* lead ewe] : a male swan 2 a dial Eng : a rounded mass, lump, or heap 3 : a mixture of unburned clay and straw used esp. for constructing walls of small houses in E Spain 3 : a crudely struck old Spanish coin of irregular shape 4 : CORNCOB 5 : a stocky short stout fellow [*cobalt* + *vitamin*] (1956) : VITAMIN B<sub>12</sub>  
cobalt \kō-bolt/ *n* [OE *Kobald*, alter. of *Kobold*, lit., goblin, fr. MHG *kobole*, fr. its occurrence in silver ore, believed to be due to goblins] (1683) 1 : a tough lustrous silver-white magnetic metallic element that is related to and occurs with iron and nickel and is used esp. in alloys — see ELEMENT table 2 : COBALT BLUE 3 : COBALT BLUE (1835) 1 : a greenish-blue pigment consisting essentially of cobalt oxide and ammonia 2 : a strong greenish blue  
cobalt-chloride \kō-bolt-'klorēd/ : a chloride of cobalt; *exp* : the dichloride CoCl<sub>2</sub>; that is blue when dehydrated, turns red in the presence of moisture, and is used to indicate humidity  
cobalt-lic \kō-bolt-'lik/ *adj* (1782) : of, relating to, or containing cobalt *esp.* with a valence of three  
cobalt-ite \kō-bolt-'itē/, kō-A or co-balt-ine \vēn/ *n* [cobaltine, alter. of cobaltine, fr. F, fr. *cobalt*] (1568) : a grayish silver-white mineral consisting of a sulfur arsenic compound; also containing iron and sometimes tellurium and antimony  
cobalt-tellur \kō-bolt-'telē/ *adj* (1883) : of, relating to, or containing cobalt etc. with a valence of two  
cobalt 60 *n* (1946) : a heavy radioactive isotope of cobalt of the mass number 60 produced in nuclear reactions and used as a source of gamma rays (as for radiotherapy)

lāi shāi 17 Kitten, F table lōi further lāi ash lāi ace lāi map, map  
lāi out lōi chīn lāi hōi 18 may lāi go lāi hāi lāi ice lāi job  
lāi sing lāi go lāi law lāi boy lāi thin lāi the lāi lose lāi foot  
lāi wet lāi vision, being 18, 9, or, 12, 17 see Guide to Pronunciation)



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## coastwise

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## cock

**coastwise** /'kɒst,wɪz/ *adv.* & *adj.* along, following, or connected with the coast.

**coat** /kəʊ/ *n.* 1 an outer garment worn outdoors, having sleeves and typically extending below the hips. 2 a similar item worn indoors as a protective garment; a laboratory coat. 3 a man's jacket or tunic. 4 a woman's tailored jacket. 5 an animal's covering of fur or hair. 6 a structure, esp. a membrane, enclosing or lining an organ. 7 a skin, rind, or bark. 8 a layer of a plant bulb. 9 [with *adj.*] an outer layer or covering of a specified kind: the protein coat of the virus. 10 a covering of paint or similar material laid on a surface at one time: a protective coat of varnish. *vt.* [trans.] (often be coated) provide with a layer or covering of something; apply a coat to. 11 (of a substance) form a covering to. —coated *adj.* (in combination) shaggy-coated cattle.

**coat check** *n.* a cloakroom with an attendant.

**coat dress** *n.* a woman's tailored dress, typically fastening down the front and resembling a coat.

**coat hanger** *n.* see **HANGER** (sense 2).

**coati** /kəʊ'ti/ (also **costimandi** /kəʊ'stɪ'mændi/) *n.* (pl. **coatis**, **costimandis**) a mammal (genus *Nasua* and *Nasella*) of the racoon family found mainly in Central and South America, with a long, flexible snout and a ringed tail.

**coating** /kəʊ'ɪŋ/ *n.* a thin layer or covering of something: a coating of paint. 2 material used for making coats.

**coat of arms** *n.* the distinctive heraldic bearings or shield of a person, family, corporation, or country.

**coat of mail** *n.* historical a jacket covered with or composed of metal rings or plates, serving as armor.

**coatrack** /kəʊ'rek/ *n.* a rack or stand with hooks on which to hang coats, hats, etc.

**coatroom** /kəʊ'ru:m/ *n.* another term for **CLOAKROOM**.

**Coats Land** /kəʊ'ts/ a region of Antarctica, east of the Antarctic Peninsula.

**coat stand** *n.* another term for **COAT RACK**.

**coat-tail** /kəʊ'teɪl/ *n.* (usu. **coat-tails**) each of the flaps formed by the back of a tailcoat.

**coattails** on someone's coattails undeservedly benefiting from another's success.

**coauthor** /kəʊ'ɔ:tə/ *n.* a joint author. *vt.* [trans.] be a joint author of (a book, paper, or report).

**coax** /kəʊks/ *vt.* [trans.] persuade (someone) gradually or by flattery to do something. 2 (coax something from/of) use such persuasion to obtain something from: we coaxed money out of my father. 3 [with *obj.* and *adv.*] manipulate (something) carefully into a particular shape or position. —coaxer *n.* —coaxingly *adv.*

**coaxial** /kəʊ'keɪəl/ *adj.* coaxial cable. *n.* coaxial cable; coax connectors.

**coaxial** /kəʊ'keɪəl/ *adj.* having a common axis. 2 (of a cable or line) consisting of two concentric conductors separated by an insulator. —coaxially *adv.*

**cob** /kɒb/ *n.* 1 (also **corn cob**) the central, cylindrical, woody part of the corn ear to which the grains, or kernels, are attached. 2 (also **cobnut**) a hazelnut or filbert, esp. one of a large variety. 3 a hazel or filbert bush. 4 a powerfully built, short-legged horse. 5 a male swan.

**Cobain**, Kurt Donald (1967–94), US rock singer and leader of the band Nirvana.

**cobalamin** /kəʊ'bælɪn/ *n.* Biochemistry any of a group of cobalt-containing substances including cyanocobalamin (vitamin B<sub>12</sub>).

**cobalt** /kəʊ'bɔlt/ *n.* the chemical element of atomic number 27, a hard silvery-white magnetic metal. (Symbol: **Co**) 2 short for **COBALT BLUE**: [as *adj.*] a cobalt sky. —cobaltic /kəʊ'bɔltɪk/ *adj.*; —cobaltous /kəʊ'bɔltəs/ *adj.*

**cobalt blue** *n.* a deep blue pigment containing cobalt and aluminum oxides. 2 the deep blue color of this.

**Cobb** /kɒb/, Ty (1886–1961), US baseball player; full name **Tyrus Raymond Cobb**; also known as the **Georgia Peach**. A Detroit Tiger 1905–26, his lifetime batting average (.367) is the highest in baseball history. Baseball Hall of Fame (1936).

**cobble** /'kɒbəl/ *n.* (usu. **cobbles**) a cobblestone.

**cobble** *vt.* [trans.] 1 mend (a shoe). 2 (cobble something together) roughly assemble or put together something from available parts.

**cobbled** /'kɒbəl/ *adj.* (of an area or roadway) paved with cobbles: a cobbled courtyard.

**cobbler** /'kɒblər/ *n.* 1 a person who mends shoes as a job. 2 an iced drink made with wine or sherry, sugar, and lemon. 3 a fruit pie with a rich, thick, cake-like crust.

**cobblestone** /'kɒbl.stən/ *n.* a small, round stone of a kind formerly used to cover road surfaces.

**cobweb** /'kɒbəl/ *n.* (of horses, dogs, and other animals) shortish and thickset: stocky.

**Cobden** /'kɒbdən/, Richard (1804–45), English political activist. From 1838, with John Bright, he led the Anti-Corn Law League.

**COBE** /kəʊ'bɛ/ a NASA satellite launched in 1989 to map the background microwave radiation from space in a search for evidence of the big bang. (ORIGIN: acronym from **Cosmic Background Explorer**.)

**co-belligerent** /kəʊ'bɪlɪjənt/ *n.* any of two or more nations engaged in war as allies. —co-belligerence *n.*

**co-bite** /kəʊ'bɪt/ *n.* (pl. same) a large, edible game fish (*Rachycentron canadense*, family *Rachycentridae*) that lives in open waters of the Atlantic, Indian, and western Pacific oceans. Also called **SEA BREAM**.

**co-bolt** /kəʊ'bɒlt/ *n.* see **COB** (sense 2).

**COBOL** /kəʊ'bɒl/ *n.* a computer programming language designed for use in commerce.

**co-bra** /kəʊ'brə/ *n.* a highly venomous snake (*Neja* and two other genera, family *Elapidae*) native to Africa and Asia that spreads the skin of its neck into a hood when disturbed. See illustration of **SPECTACLED COBRA**.

**cobweb** /'kɒb.wɛb/ *n.* (usu. **cobwebs**) a spider's web, esp. when old and covered with dust. 2 Zoology a tangled three-dimensional spider's web. 3 something resembling a cobweb in delicacy or intricacy: white cobwebs of frost. —cobwebbed *adj.* —cobwebby *adj.*

**coca** /kəʊ'kə/ *n.* a tropical American shrub (*Erythroxylum coca*, family *Erythroxylaceae*) that is widely grown for its leaves, which are a source of cocaine. 2 the dried leaves of this shrub, chewed as a stimulant by the native people of western South America.

**cocaine** /kəʊ'keɪn/ *n.* an addictive drug, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>, derived from *coca* or prepared synthetically, used as an illegal stimulant and sometimes medicinally as a local anesthetic.

**coccid** /'kɒkɪd/ *n.* a homopterous insect of the family *Coccidae*; a scale insect.

**coccidiosis** /kəʊ'kɪdɪəz/ *n.* (sing. **coccidium** /kəʊ'kɪdɪəm/) a group of parasitic protozoa of a group (suborder *Eimeriina*, phylum *Sporozoa*) that includes those that cause diseases such as coccidiosis and toxoplasmosis. —coccidian *adj.* & *n.*

**coccidioidomycosis** /kəʊ'kɪdɪəɪdɪ'ɒmɪkəʊsɪs/ *n.* a serious disease of the lungs and other tissues, caused by the fungus *Coccidioides immitis* and endemic in the warmer, arid regions of America.

**coccidiostasis** /kəʊ'kɪdɪə'stəʊsɪs/ *n.* a disease of birds and mammals that chiefly affects the intestines, caused by coccidia (*Eimeria*, *Isospora*, and other genera).

**coccidiform** /kəʊ'kɪdɪ'fɔrm/ *n.* singular form of **COCCIDIA**.

**coccinellid** /kəʊ'kɪnəlɪd/ *n.* Entomology a beetle of a family (Coccinellidae) that includes the ladybugs.

**coccolith** /kəʊ'kɒkəlɪθ/ *n.* Biology a minute, rounded, calcareous platelet, numbers of which form the spherical shells of coccolithophores.

**coccyx** /'kɒkɪks/ *n.* (pl. **coccyi** /kəʊ'kɪ(ə)z/) Biology a spherical or roughly spherical bacterium. —coccal /kəʊ'kɒkəl/ *adj.* —coccal /kəʊ'kɒkəl/ *adj.*

**coccyx** /'kɒkɪks/ *n.* (pl. **coccyges** /kəʊ'kɪkəs,ʒɪz/ or **coccyus** /kəʊ'kɪkɪsɪz/) a small, triangular bone at the base of the spinal column in humans and some apes, formed of fused vertebral centra.

**coccyzoid** /kəʊ'kɪkɪzɔɪd/ *adj.*

**Cochabamba** /kəʊ'kɒbəmbə/ a city in western central Bolivia, pop. 404,100.

**co-chair** /kəʊ'ʃeə/ *n.* a person who is in charge of a meeting or organization jointly with another or others. *vt.* [trans.] chair (a meeting) in this way.

**Cochin** /kəʊ'ʃɪn/ a city on the Malabar Coast of southwestern India; pop. 504,000.

**Cochin** /kəʊ'ʃɪn/ (also **Cochin China**) *n.* a chicken or an Asian breed with feathery legs.

**Cochin-Chins** /kəʊ'ʃɪn/ the former name for the southern region of what is now Vietnam; formerly a French colony.

**cocoon** /kəʊ'kʊn/ *n.* 1 a small, triangular bone at the base of the spinal column in humans and some apes, formed of fused vertebral centra. 2 (of a silkworm) a small, triangular bone at the base of the spinal column in humans and some apes, formed of fused vertebral centra.

**cocoon** /kəʊ'kʊn/ *n.* 1 a small, triangular bone at the base of the spinal column in humans and some apes, formed of fused vertebral centra. 2 (of a silkworm) a small, triangular bone at the base of the spinal column in humans and some apes, formed of fused vertebral centra.

**Cochise** /kəʊ'ʃɪs/ (c.1812–74), American Indian chief. As leader of the Apaches, he resisted white encroachment on Indian lands.

**cochleate** /kəʊ'kleɪt/ *n.* (pl. **cochleates** /-leɪt/) the spiral cavity of the inner ear containing the organ of Corti, which produces nerve impulses in response to sound vibrations. —cochleate *adj.*

**cochleate** /kəʊ'kleɪt/ *n.* (pl. **cochleates**) *adj.* (of a shell) twisted like a spiral shell: twisted.

**Cochran** /'kɒkrən/, Eddie (1938–60), US rock singer; born **Edward Cochran**. His songs include "C'mon Everybody" (1959).

**Cochran** /'kɒkrən/, Jacqueline (c.1910–80), US aviator. In 1953, she became the first woman to break the sound barrier.

**cock** /kɒk/ *n.* 1 a male bird, esp. a rooster. 2 [in combination] used of names of birds, esp. game birds, e.g., woodcock. 3 vulgar slang: penis. 4 a firing lever in a gun which can be raised to be released by the trigger. 5 a stopcock. 6 a (something) in a particular direction. 7 bend a (limb or joint) at an angle. 8 (of a cat dog) lift (a back leg) in order to urinate. 9 raise the cock of (a gun) in order to make it ready for firing.

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## cock

**ding, cock** of the walk *so* prop.

**cock** /kɒk/ *n.* a small pile of coal sides and a rounded top

**cockade** /'kɒk.ədeɪ/ *n.* a rosette

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# **The Oxford American College Dictionary**

**G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS**

**NEW YORK**

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R01271 51144

G. P. Putnam's Sons  
*Publishers Since 1838*  
a member of  
Penguin Putnam Inc.  
375 Hudson Street  
New York, NY 10014

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*The Oxford American College Dictionary* is based on *The New Oxford American  
Dictionary* published in 2001.

## Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

The Oxford American college dictionary.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-399-14415-3 (acid-free paper)

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Oxford University Press.

PE1628.O8614 2002 2002019080  
423—dc21

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1 3 5 7 9 10 8 6 4 2

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## abrade

4

## absorption

## absorption s

of gibberish, used to give the impression of arcane knowledge or power.

**abrade** /ə'brɑ:d/ *v.* [trans.] scrape or wear away by friction or erosion. — **abraded** *a.*

**Abraham** /ə'bræ'hɑ:m/ (in the Bible) the Hebrew patriarch from whom all Jews trace their descent (Gen. 11:27–23:10).

**Abraham, Plains of** see **PLAINS OF ABRAHAM**.

**abreaction** /ə'bræ'ʃən/ *n.* the process of scraping or wearing away.

■ an area damaged by scraping or wearing away.

**abrasive** /ə'bræsɪv/ *adj.* (of a substance or material) capable of polishing or cleaning a hard surface by rubbing or grinding. ■ tending to rub or grate the skin. ■ figurative (of sounds or music) rough to the ear; harsh. ■ figurative (of a person or manner) showing little concern for the feelings of others; harsh. ■ *n.* a substance used for grinding, polishing, or cleaning a hard surface.

**abreact** /ə'bre'ækt/ *v.* [trans.] Psychology release (an emotion) by abreaction. ■ cause (someone) to undergo abreaction.

**abreaction** /ə'bre'ækʃən/ *n.* Psychology the expression and conscious release of a previously repressed emotion, achieved through reliving the experience that caused it (typically through hypnosis or suggestion). — **abreactive** *adj.*

**abreast** /ə'breɪst/ *adv.* 1 side by side and facing the same way; they were riding three abreast. 2 alongside or even with something. ■ inquisitive up to date with the latest news, ideas, or information.

**abridge** /ə'brɪdʒ/ *v.* [trans.] (usu. be abridged) 1 shorten (a book, movie, speech, or other text) without losing the sense. 2 Law curtail (rights or privileges). — **abridged** *a.*

**abridgment** /ə'brɪdʒmənt/ (also **abridgement**) *n.* 1 a shortened version of a larger work. 2 Law a curtailment of rights.

**abroad** /ə'brɔ:d/ *adv.* 1 in or to a foreign country or countries. ■ dated or humorous use of adverbs: few people ventured abroad from their warm houses. 2 in different directions; over a wide area. ■ (of a feeling or rumor) widely current. ■ freely moving about. 3 and/or wide of the mark; in error. ■ foreign countries considered collectively.

**abrogate** /ə'brɒɡeɪt/ *v.* [trans.] to repeal or do away with (a law, right, or formal agreement). — **abrogation** /ə'brɒɡeɪʃən/ *n.*

**USAGE** The verbs **abrogate** and **arrogate** are quite different in meaning. While **abrogate** means 'repeal (a law)', **arrogate** means 'take or claim (something for oneself) without justification,' often in the structure **arrogate something to oneself**, as in the emergency committee **arrogated to itself** whatever powers it chose.

**abrupt** /ə'brʌpt/ *adj.* 1 sudden and unexpected. 2 brief to the point of rudeness; curt. ■ (of a style of speech or writing) not flowing smoothly; disjointed. 3 steep; precipitous. — **abruptly** *adv.* **abruptness** *n.*

**abruption** /ə'brʌpʃən/ *n.* technical the sudden breaking away of a portion from a mass. ■ (also **placental abruption**) Medicine separation of the placenta from the wall of the uterus.

**ABS** *abbr.* acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene, a composite plastic used to make car bodies and cases for computers and other appliances. ■ anti-lock braking system (for motor vehicles).

**abs** /æbz/ *informal* *n.* the abdominal muscles.

**abs** *prefix* variant spelling of **ab-** before *c*, *q*, and *t* (as in **abscond**, **absorb**).

**abscess** /ə'bses/ *n.* a swollen area within body tissue, containing an accumulation of pus.

**abscise** /ə'bsɪs/ *v.* [trans.] out off or away. ■ [trans.] Botany separate by abscission; fall off.

**abscissa** /ə'bsɪsə/ *n.* (pl. **abscissae** /ə'bsɪsɪz/ or **abscissas**) Mathematics (in a system of coordinates) the x-coordinate, the distance from a point to the vertical or y-axis measured parallel to the horizontal or x-axis. Compare with **ORDINATE**.

**abscission** /ə'bsɪʃən/ *n.* Botany the natural detachment of parts of a plant, typically dead leaves and ripe fruit. ■ any act of cutting off.

**absecond** /ə'bskənd/ *v.* [trans.] leave hurriedly and secretly, typically to avoid detection or arrest. ■ (of someone on bail) fail to surrender oneself for custody at the appointed time. ■ (of a person kept in detention or under supervision) escape. — **abseconded** *a.*

**absell** /ə'psɛl/ *n.* *v.* another term for **RAPPEL**. — **abseller** *n.*

**absence** /ə'bsens/ *n.* the state of being away from a place or person. ■ an occasion or period of being away from a place or person. ■ (absence of) the nonexistence or lack of.

**absent** *adj.* /ə'bsent/ 1 not present in a place or at an occasion. ■ (of a part or feature of the body) not forming part of a creature in which it might be expected. 2 (of an expression or manner) showing that someone is not paying attention to what is being said or done: an **absent smile**. ■ *v.* /ə'bsent/ (absent oneself) stay or go away. ■ *prep.* /ə'bsent/ formal without: employees could not be fired **absent** other evidence. — **absently** *adv.* (in sense 2).

**absentminded** /ə'bsentmaɪndɪd/ *adj.* (of a person or a per-

son's behavior or manner) having or showing a habitually forgetful or inattentive disposition. — **absentmindedly** *adv.* **absentmindedness** *n.*

**absinth** /ə'bsɪnθ/ (also **absinth**) *n.* 1 the shrub wormwood. ■ an essence made from this. 2 a potent green aniseed-flavored liqueur prepared from wormwood, now largely banned because of its toxicity.

**absolute** /ə'bsəloʊt/ *adj.* 1 not qualified or diminished in any way; total: **absolute secrecy**. ■ used for general emphasis when expressing an opinion: **the policy is absolute folly**. ■ (of powers or rights) not subject to any limitation; unconditional: **absolute authority**. ■ (of a ruler) having unrestricted power: **absolute monarch**. ■ Law (of a decree) final: **the decree of nullity was made absolute**. 2 viewed or existing independently and not in relation to other things. ■ Grammar (of a construction) syntactically independent of the rest of the sentence, as in **dinner being over, we left the table**. ■ Grammar (of an adjective) used without an expressed object (e.g., **quite right**). ■ Grammar (of an adjective) used without an object (e.g., **quite brave**). ■ Philosophy a value or principle regarded as universally valid or viewed without relation to other things. ■ (the absolute) Philosophy that which exists without being dependent on anything else. ■ (the absolute) Theory ultimate reality; God. — **absoluteness** *n.* **absolutism** /ə'bsəlɒtɪzəm/ *n.*

**absolutely** /ə'bsəlɒtli/ *adv.* 1 with no qualification, restriction, or limitation; totally. ■ used to emphasize the truth or appropriateness of a very strong or exaggerated statement: **he absolutely adores that car**. ■ [with negative] none whatsoever: **she had absolutely no idea what he was talking about**. ■ [as exclamation] informal used to express and emphasize one's assent. 2 independently; not viewed in relation to other things or factors: **white-collar crime increased both absolutely and in comparison with other categories**. ■ Grammar (of a verb) without a stated object.

**absolutes** /ə'bsəlɒts/ *n.* Astronomy the magnitude (brightness) of a celestial object as it would be seen at a standard distance of 10 parsecs. Compare with **APPARENT MAGNITUDE**.

**absolute majority** *n.* a majority over all rivals combined; more than half.

**absolute music** *n.* instrumental music composed purely as music, and not intended to represent or illustrate something else. Compare with **PROGRAM MUSIC**.

**absolute pitch** *n.* Music the ability to recognize the pitch of a note or produce any given note; perfect pitch. ■ pitch according to a fixed standard defined by the frequency of the sound vibration.

**absolute temperature** *n.* a temperature measured from absolute zero in kelvins. (Symbol: T)

**absolute value** *n.* 1 Mathematics the magnitude of a real number without regard to its sign. The absolute value of a complex number  $a + bi$  is the positive square root of  $a^2 + b^2$ . Also called **MODULUS**. 2 technical the actual magnitude of a numerical value, irrespective of its relation to other values.

**absolute zero** *n.* the lowest temperature theoretically possible, at which the motion of particles that constitutes heat would be minimal. It is zero on the Kelvin scale (−273.15°C or −459.67°F).

**absolution** /ə'bsəluʃən/ *n.* formal release from guilt, obligation, or punishment. ■ an ecclesiastical declaration of forgiveness of sins.

**absolutism** /ə'bsəlɒtɪzəm/ *n.* the acceptance of or belief in absolute principles in political, philosophical, ethical, or theological matters. — **absolutist** *n.* & *adj.*

**absolve** /ə'bsɒlv/ *v.* [trans.] declare (someone) free from blame, guilt, or responsibility. ■ Christian Theology give absolution for (a sin).

**absorb** /ə'zɔ:b/ *v.* [trans.] 1 take in or soak up (energy, or a liquid or other substance) by chemical or physical action, typically gradually. ■ take in and assimilate (information, ideas, or experience). ■ take control of (a smaller or less powerful entity), making it a part of oneself by assimilation. ■ use or take up (time or resources): **he claims that arms spending absorbs 3 percent of the national income**. ■ take up and reduce the effect or intensity of (sound or an impact). 2 engross the attention of (someone). — **absorbability** /ə'zɔ:bə'bilɪti/ *n.* **absorbable** *adj.* **absorber** *n.*

**absorbance** /ə'zɔ:bəns/ *n.* Physics a measure of the capacity of a substance to absorb light of a specified wavelength.

**absorbed** /ə'zɔ:bɪd/ *adj.* (predic.) intensely engaged; engrossed. — **absorbedly** *adv.*

**absorbed dose** *n.* Physics the energy of ionizing radiation absorbed per unit mass by a body.

**absorbent** /ə'zɔ:bənt/ *adj.* (of a material) able to soak up liquid easily. ■ a substance or item that soaks up liquid easily. — **absorbency** *n.*

**absorbent cotton** *n.* fluffy wadding of a kind originally made from raw cotton used for cleansing wounds, removing cosmetics, etc.

**absorbing** /ə'zɔ:bɪŋ/ *adj.* intensely interesting: **an absorbing account of their marriage**. — **absorbingly** *adv.*

**absorption** /ə'zɔ:bɪʃən/ *n.* 1 the process or action by which one thing absorbs or is absorbed by another: **shock absorp-**

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**absorption spectr**

radiation transmitted through a medium due to absorption

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**advancement**

**Adriatic Sea** an arm of the Mediterranean Sea between the Balkans and the Italian peninsula.  
**adrift** /ə'drɪt/ *adv.* **adrift** (of a boat or its passengers) floating without being either moored or steered. ■ figurative (of a person) without purpose or guidance; lost and confused: *adrift in a strange country.*  
**adroit** /ə'droɪt/ *adv.* clever or skillful in using the hands or mind.  
**adroitly** *adv.* adroitly  
**adroitness** *n.*  
**adroitness** /ə'droɪtnəs/ *n.* rare forming an addition or supplement not integral or intrinsic.  
**adsorb** /əd'sɔ:b/ *v.* **adsorb** *ph.* (trans.) (of a solid) hold (molecules of a gas or liquid or solute) as in a thin film on the outside surface or on internal surfaces within the material. — **adsorbable** *adj.* **adsorption** *n.* **adsorptive** *adj.*  
**adsorbate** /əd'sɔ:bɪt/ *n.* **adsorb** *ph.* a substance adsorbed.  
**adsorbent** /əd'sɔ:bənt/ *n.* **adsorb** *ph.* a substance that adsorbs a other. *adv.* able to adsorb substances.  
**adulter** /ə'dʊltə/ *v.* **adulter** *ph.* variant spelling of **ADULTERY**.  
**adulate** /ə'dʊlət/ *v.* (trans.) praise (someone) excessively or obsequiously. — **adulator** /-lə'tɔ:(r)/ *n.* **adulatory** /-lə'tɔ:(r)/ *adj.*  
**adulation** /ə'dʊlə'shun/ *n.* obsequious flattery; excessive admiration or praise.  
**adult** /ə'dʌlt/ *n.* **adult** *ph.* a person who is fully grown or developed. ■ a fully developed animal. ■ Law a person who has reached the age of majority. See **ADULTERY** (sense 2). *adv.* (of a person or animal) fully grown or developed. ■ of or for adult people: *adult education.* ■ emotionally and mentally mature. ■ sexually explicit or pornographic (used euphemistically to refer to a movie, book, or magazine). — **adulthood** /-hʊd/ *n.*  
**adulterant** /ə'dʊltərənt/ *n.* a substance used to adulterate another. *adv.* used in adulterating something.  
**adulterate** *vt.* /ə'dʊltəreɪt/ (trans.) render (something) poorer in quality by adding another substance, typically an inferior one. — **adulteration** /-tə'seɪʃən/ *n.* **adulterator** /-tə'seɪtə/ *n.*  
**adulteress** /ə'dʊltərəs/ *n.* a person who commits adultery.  
**adulterous** /ə'dʊltərəs/ *adj.* a female adulterer.  
**adulterine** /ə'dʊltərən/ *adj.* **adulterine** *ph.* (of a child) born as the result of an adulterous relationship. ■ archaic & historical illegal, unlicensed, or spurious.  
**adulterous** /ə'dʊltərəs/ *adj.* of or involving adultery; *an adulterous affair.* — **adulterously** *adv.*  
**adultery** /ə'dʊltəri/ *n.* voluntary sexual intercourse between a married person and a person who is not his or her spouse.  
**adumbrate** /ə'dʊmbreɪt/ *v.* **adumbrate** *ph.* (trans.) formal report or represent in outline. ■ indicate faintly. ■ foreshadow or symbolize. ■ overshadow. — **adumbration** /-breɪ'shun/ *n.* **adumbrate** *ph.* **adumbrative** /-breɪ'trɪv/ *adj.*  
**Advaita** /əd'veɪtə/ *n.* Advaita a Vedantic doctrine that identifies the individual self (ātman) with the ground of reality (brahman).  
**advowson** /əd'veʊsən/ *n.* **advowson** *adv.* *adv.* (of the levying of tax or customs duties) in proportion to the estimated value of the goods or transaction concerned.  
**advance** /əd'vens/ *v.* **advance** *ph.* **advance** *ph.* move forward, typically in a purposeful way: *the troops advanced on the capital.* ■ make progress: *our knowledge is advancing all the time.* ■ (trans.) cause (an event) to occur at an earlier date than planned: *I advanced the date of the meeting.* ■ (trans.) promote or help the progress of (a person, cause, or plan): *it was a chance to advance his own interests.* ■ *go forward* (a theory or suggestion): *the hypothesis I wish to advance.* ■ (esp. of shares of stock) increase in price. 2 (with two obj.) lend (money) to (someone): *the bank advanced them a loan.* ■ pay (money) to (someone) before it is due: *he advanced me a month's salary.* *ph.* 1 a forward movement: *the rebels' advance on Madrid* (figure the advance of civilization). ■ a development or improvement: *great scientific advance.* ■ an increase or rise in amount, value, or price. 2 an amount of money paid before it is due or for work only partly completed: *the author was paid a \$350,000 advance.* ■ a loan: *an advance from the bank.* 3 (usu. adverbial) an approach made to someone, typically with the aim of initiating a sexual encounter. *adv.* done, sent, or supplied beforehand: *advance notice.* — **advancer** *n.*  
**ADVANCE** in advance ahead in time. in advance of ahead of in time or space; before.  
**advanced** /əd'vens/ *adv.* far on or ahead in development or progress. ■ new and not yet generally accepted.  
**advance directive** *n.* a written statement of a person's wishes regarding medical treatment, often including a living will, made to ensure those wishes are carried out should they be unable to communicate them to a doctor.  
**advanced placement** (abbr.: AP) *n.* the placement of a student in a high school course that offers college credit if successfully completed.  
**advances guard** *ph.* a body of soldiers preceding and making preparations for the main body of an army.  
**advance man** *n.* a person who visits a location before the arrival of an important visitor to make the appropriate arrangements.  
**advancement** /əd'vensmənt/ *n.* the process of promoting a cause or plan. ■ the promotion of a person in rank or status. ■ development or improvement.

**ad-ven-tage** /əd'ventɪtʃ/ *n*  
one in a favorable or  
something: benefit or p  
vantage. ■ a favorable  
dis: ■ There a player's s  
point after deuce (and a  
vantage. /əd'ventʃ/ *n*  
vantage; /væn-/ *n*  
advantage take advent  
who cannot or will not  
own benefit. ■ euphem  
nities offered by (some  
handle or respon  
from it.

**ad-ven-tion** /əd'ventʃən/ *n*  
flow of a fluid, esp. b  
vact /v'ektʃ-; /əd'vent  
ad-vent /əd'vent/ *n* & *v*  
or event. ■ (Advent) u  
to Christmas and inclu  
Christian Theology the con  
Ad-ventist /əd'ventɪst/ *n*  
sects emphasizing bel  
—Adventism /-tɪz-  
ad-vent-itis /-tɪtɪs/ *n* & *v*  
of a blood vessel. —ad-  
ad-ventitious /-tɪʃ-; /əd'vent  
according to chance r  
from outside; not nativ  
usual anatomical positio  
the stem or other upp  
Advent Sunday on  
November 30.

**ad-ven-ture** /əd'ventʃər/ *n*  
hazardous, experie  
calling for enterprise a  
a commercial specula  
and exciting activity. c  
had adventured into t  
money or one's life) at  
land.

**ad-venture game** *n*  
participant plays a fantas  
ad-venturer /əd'ventʃər/ *n*  
society adventure. ■ a p  
methods for personal  
cial speculator. ■ archa  
ad-venture-ous /-tʃər-; /əd'vent  
tures or to running risk  
n.

**ad-ven-turous** /əd'ventʃərəs/ *adj*  
society adventure. ■ a  
ment by dishonest or  
ad-venturism /əd'ventʃərɪzəm/ *n*  
rations in business or  
actions, tactics, or st  
ad-venturist /-tɪst/ *n* & *adj*  
ad-venturous /əd'ventʃərəs/ *adj*  
try out new methods,  
or methods. ■ full of  
ad-venturousness *n*  
ad-verb /əd'verb/ *adv*  
qualifies an adjective.  
a relation of place, tim  
(e.g., gently, quite, the  
ad-verbial /əd'verbɪəl/ *n*  
n. a word or phrase f  
adv.

**ad-verse** /əd'vers/ *adj*  
conflict or opposition  
procedure) in which t  
for finding and present  
ad-versary /əd'ver-; /əd'ven  
conflict, or dispute. ■  
term for adversarial  
ad-versative /əd'vers-; /əd'ven  
pressing opposition or  
ad-verse /əd'vers/ *adj*  
ment; harmful; unfavor  
ad-versely *adv*  
ad-verse

**ad-verse** /əd'vers/ *adj*  
adversely applied to situa  
dry weather has had i  
lated in origin and also  
played to describe a pe  
ing the repairs myself.  
ad-versity /əd'versɪti/ *n*  
adversity

**destruct**

(NY) FBI & person who has been doing

...in a sense that a situation is so bad as to be impossible to deal with.  
...of an act or attempt) tried in despair or when everything else has

**de·struct** /di'strʌkt/ *v.* [trans.] destroy (something, typically a guid-

See page xiii for the Key to the pronunciations.

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## 115

[illegible]



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Illustrations azimuthal equidistant projection and sinusoidal projection  
© 1986 by The American Congress on Surveying and Mapping.

ISBN 0-395-96214-5

ISBN 0-618-16903-2 (paper-over-boards binding)

*Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data*

Webster's II new college dictionary.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-395-70869-9 (alk. paper)

1. English language -- Dictionaries. I. Webster's II new Riverside

University dictionary

PE1628.W55164

1995

423--dc20

95-5833

CIP

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Printed in the United States

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## abrosia • abstention

rogare, abrogat: *ab-* away + *rogare*, to propose.] To abolish or annul by authority: nullify. — *ab'ro-ga'shion* *n.*

**ab'ro-sia** (ə-brō'shə) *n.* [Gk. *abrosia*, fasting; *a-*, not + *bro-sis*, eating.] 1. Abstinence from food; fasting. 2. A wasting away. **ab'rupt** (ə-brupt') *adj.* [Lat. *abruptus*, p. part. of *abrupere*, to break off: *ab-*, off + *rumpere*, to break.] 1. Unexpectedly sudden. 2. Rudely cut or brusque. 3. Touching on one subject after another with sudden transitions <abrupt, nervous prose>. 4. Steeply inclined. 5. Riol. Appearing to terminate abruptly; truncate. — *ab'rupt'ly* *adv.* — *ab'rupt'ness* *n.*

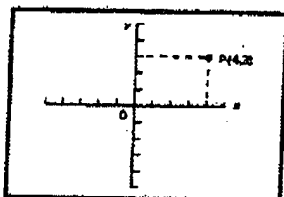
**ab'rup-tion** (ə-brup'tshən) *n.* A sudden breaking away or off. **ab'scess** (əb'ses') *n.* [Lat. *abscessus*, absence < *abscedere*, to go away: *ab-*, away + *cedere*, to go.] A localized collection of pus, formed by tissue disintegration and surrounded by inflammation. — *vi.* **ab'scessed**, **ab'scess-ing**, **ab'scess-es**. To form an abscess.

**ab'scise** (əb'siz') *v.* **ab'scised**, **ab'scising**, **ab'scises**. [Lat. *abscindere*, *abs-*, away + *cidere*, to cut.] — *vi.* To remove by cutting off. — *vi.* To shed by abscission.

**ab'scise-acid** also **ab'scise-sic acid** (əb'siz'ik) *n.* A common abscisin that inhibits plant growth.

**ab'scise-in** or **ab'scise-in** (əb'siz'in) *n.* [ABSCISSION] + *-in*.] A group of plant hormones that may promote leaf abscission while inhibiting certain other growth mechanisms.

**ab'scise-ss** (əb'siz's) *n.* *pl.* **ab'scise-sses** or **ab'scise-sses** (əb'siz's) [NLat. *abscissa*, (line) cut off < Lat. *abscindere*, p. part. of *abscindere*, to abscise.] The coordinate representing the distance of a point from the y-axis in a plane Cartesian coordinate system, measured along a line parallel to the x-axis.



abscissa  
P. abscissa 4;  
ordinate 3

**ab'scise-sion** (əb'siz'shən) *n.* 1. An act of cutting off. 2. The process by which plant parts, as leaves, are shed.

**ab'scond** (əb'skond') *vi.* **ab'sconded**, **ab'scond-ing**, **ab'sconds**. [Lat. *abscondere*, to hide: *ab-*, away + *condere*, to put.] To leave quickly and secretly and hide oneself, esp. from the law. — *ab'scond'er* *n.*

**ab'scence** (əb'sens) *n.* 1. The state of being away. 2. The time during which one is away. 3. Lack <absence of curiosity>.

**ab'scent** (əb'sent) *adj.* [ME < OFr. < Lat. *absens*, p. part. of *abesse*, to be away: *ab-*, away + *esse*, to be.] 1. Not present; missing. 2. Not existing; lacking. 3. Inattentive. — *vi.* (əb'sent') **ab'scent-ed**, **ab'scent-ing**, **ab'scent**. To keep (oneself) away. — *ab'scent'ly* *adv.*

**ab'sent-ee** (əb'sent-ē) *n.* One that is absent. — *adj.* 1. Of or relating to one that is absent. 2. Not in residence.

**ab'sentee ballot** *n.* A ballot marked and mailed in advance by a voter away from the place where he or she is registered.

**ab'sent-ee-ism** (əb'sent-ē'izəm) *n.* Habitual failure to appear, esp. for work or school.

**ab'sent-minded** (əb'sent-min'did) *adj.* 1. Headless of one's surroundings; preoccupied. 2. Chronically forgetful. — *ab'sent-minded'ly* *adv.* — *ab'sent-minded'ness* *n.*

**absent without leave** *adj.* Absent without official permission from one's assigned military post or duties but without the intention to desert.

**ab'sinth** also **ab'sinth** (əb'sinth') *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *absinthium*, wormwood.] 1. A green liqueur having a bitter licorice flavor and made from wormwood. 2. The wormwood.

**ab'so-lute** (əb'so-lūt') *adj.* [ME *absolut* < Lat. *absolutus*, ended < *absolvere*, to finish: *ab-*, from + *solvere*, to loose.] 1. Perfect in nature or quality; complete. 2. Not mixed; pure <absolute alcohol>. 3. a. Not limited by restrictions or exceptions; unconditional <absolute freedom>. b. Unqualified in extent or degree: total <absolute darkness>. 4. Not limited by constitutional provisions or other restraints <an absolute ruler>. 5. Unrelated to and independent of anything else <absolute music>. 6. Not to be doubted: positive <absolute truth>. 7. a. Denoting a construction in a sentence that is syntactically independent of the main clause, e.g., in *Their ship having sailed*, we went home. *Their ship having sailed* is an absolute phrase. b. Pertaining to a transitive verb when its object is implied but not stated, e.g., *inspires in We have a teacher who inspires*. c. Pertaining to an adjective or pronoun that stands alone, the noun it modifies being implied but not stated: e.g., *Them and best in Their were the best*. 8. Physics. a. Pertaining to measurements or units of measurement derived from fundamental relationships of space, mass, and

time. b. Pertaining to absolute temperature. 9. Law. Complete and unconditional: final. — *n.* 1. Something absolute. 2. **the Absolute**. *Philos.* a. Something considered to be the ultimate basis of all thought and being. b. Something considered to be independent of and unrelated to anything else. — *ab'so-lute'ness* *n.*

\* *SYMS:* ABSOLUTE, ABSOLUTIST, ARBITRARY, AUTARCHIC, AUTOCRATIC, DESPOTIC, DICTATORIAL, MONOCRATIC, TOTALITARIAN, TYRANNICAL *adj.* *core meaning:* having and exercising supreme, unlimited political authority <an absolute ruler>

**absolute alcohol** *n.* Ethyl alcohol with no more than 1% water. **absolute ceiling** *n.* The maximum altitude above sea level at which an aircraft or missile can maintain horizontal flight under standard atmospheric conditions.

**ab'so-lute-ly** (əb'so-lūt'ē) *adv.* 1. Completely and definitely: without a doubt. 2. In a manner that does not take a grammatical object.

**absolute magnitude** *n.* The intrinsic magnitude of a star compared as if viewed from a distance of 10 parsecs or 32.6 light-years.

**absolute music** *n.* Instrumental music that depends solely on its rhythmic, melodic, and contrapuntal structures.

**absolute pitch** *n.* 1. The precise pitch of an isolated tone, as established by its rate of vibration measured on a standard scale. 2. The ability to identify or sing any tone heard.

**absolute scale** *n.* A scale of temperature with absolute zero as the minimum and scale units equal in magnitude to centigrade degrees.

**absolute temperature** *n.* Temperature calculated or measured on the absolute scale.

**absolute value** *n.* 1. The numerical value or magnitude of a quantity, as of a vector or of a negative integer, without regard to its sign. 2. The modulus of a complex number, equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of its real and imaginary parts.

**absolute zero** *n.* *Physics.* The temperature at which substances possess no thermal energy, equal to  $-273.15^{\circ}\text{C}$  or  $-459.67^{\circ}\text{F}$ .

**ab'so-lu-tion** (əb'so-lū'shən) *n.* [ME < OFr. < Lat. *absolutio*, acquittal < *absolvere*, to absolve.] Rom. Cath. Ch. Formal remission of sin imparted by a priest as part of the sacrament of penance.

**ab'so-lu-tism** (əb'so-lū'tizəm) *n.* 1. A form of government in which all power is vested in a single ruler: despotism. 2. The political theory of absolutism. 3. An absolute doctrine, principle, or opinion. — *ab'so-lu-tist* *n.* — *ab'so-lu-tis'tic* (əb'so-lū'tis'tik) *adj.*

**ab'solve** (əb'solv') *vi.* **ab'solved**, **ab'solving**, **ab'solve**. [ME *absolvere* < Lat. *absolvere*. — *see* ABSOLVE.] 1. To clear of blame or guilt. 2. To relieve of a requirement or obligation. 3. a. To grant a remission of sin to. b. To pardon or remit (a sin). — *ab'solve'a-ble* *adj.* — *ab'solve'er* *n.*

**ab'sorb** (əb'sɔrb') *vt.* **ab'sorbed**, **ab'sorb-ing**, **ab'sorbs**. [OFr. *absorber* < Lat. *absorbere*: *ab-*, away + *sorbere*, to suck.] 1. To take in through or as if through pores or interstices; soak in or up <absorbed odors in childhood>. 2. To occupy the full attention of: engross. 3. Chem. or Physics. To retain wholly, without reflection or transmission, that which is taken in. 4. To assimilate <immigrants absorbed into the dominant culture>. 5. To receive the impact of without recoil or echo. 6. To delay (costs). 7. To accommodate <tried to absorb the extra work>. — *ab'sorb'a-ble* (əb'sɔrb'ə-bəl) *adj.* — *ab'sorb'ly* *adv.*

**ab'sorb-ed** (əb'sɔrb'əd') *adj.* 1. Engrossed. 2. Sucked up or in. 3. Assimilated. — *ab'sorb-ed'ly* (əb'sɔrb'əd'lē) *adv.* — *ab'sorb'ed-ness* *n.*

**ab'sorb-e-fa-cient** (əb'sɔrb'ə-fā'shənt, -zər') *adj.* [ABSORBENT] + FACIENT.] Inducing or causing absorption. — *ab'sorb'e-fa-cient'ly* *adv.*

**ab'sorb-ent** (əb'sɔrb'ənt, -zər') *adj.* Capable of absorbing, as cotton. — *ab'sorb'ent* *n.* — *ab'sorb'ent-ly* *adv.*

**ab'sorp-tance** (əb'sɔrp'təns, -zərp') *n.* [ABSORPTION] + TANCE.] The ratio of absorbed to incident radiation.

**ab'sorp-tion** (əb'sɔrp'shən, -zərp') *n.* [Lat. *absorptio* < *absorbere*, to absorb. — *see* ABSORB.] 1. The act or process of absorbing or the condition of being absorbed. 2. Mental concentration. — *ab'sorp-tive* (əb'sɔrp'tiv) *adj.*

**absorption nebula** *n.* A nebula that absorbs all incident radiation without re-emission.

**absorption spectrum** *n.* *Physics.* The spectrum of dark lines and bands observed when radiation traverses an absorbing medium.

**ab'stain** (əb'stān', -stē) *vi.* **ab'stained**, **ab'stain-ing**, **ab'stains**. [ME *abstēnere*, to avoid < OFr. *abstēnir* < Lat. *abstinere*, to hold back: *ab-*, away + *stinere*, to hold; To refrain from something voluntarily. — *ab'stain'er* *n.*

**ab'ste-mi-ous** (əb'stē'mē-əs, -stē) *adj.* [Lat. *abstemius*: *ab-*, away + *temper*, liquor.] 1. Consuming food and drink in moderation. 2. Restricted to bare necessities. — *ab'ste-mi-ous'ly* *adv.* — *ab'ste-mi-ous'ness* *n.*

**ab'sten-tion** (əb'stēn'shən, -stē) *n.* [Lat. *abstentio* < Lat. *abstinere*, to hold back. — *see* ABSTAIN.] The act or habit of abstaining.

ā pat ā pay āt care ā father ē per ē be hū which ī pt  
ī de ī pier ī pot ī toe ī paw, tar īt naīe ōō took

5

**ab'stin-ence** (əb'stēn'shən) *n.* [Lat. *abstinentia* < *abstinere*, to abstain.] 1. Habitual abstention. 2. Habitual abstention. — *ab'stinent'ly* *adv.*

**ab'stract** (əb'strakt') *n.* 1. A drawing, a sketch. 2. A drawing apart from context or practical: *thoughts*. 3. A drawing apart from context or practical: *thoughts*. 4. A drawing apart from context or practical: *thoughts*. 5. A drawing apart from context or practical: *thoughts*. 6. A drawing apart from context or practical: *thoughts*. 7. A drawing apart from context or practical: *thoughts*. 8. A drawing apart from context or practical: *thoughts*. 9. A drawing apart from context or practical: *thoughts*. 10. A drawing apart from context or practical: *thoughts*. 11. A drawing apart from context or practical: *thoughts*. 12. A drawing apart from context or practical: *thoughts*. 13. A drawing apart from context or practical: *thoughts*. 14. A drawing apart from context or practical: *thoughts*. 15. A drawing apart from context or practical: *thoughts*. 16. A drawing apart from context or practical: *thoughts*. 17. A drawing apart from context or practical: *thoughts*. 18. 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## Adrenalin • adhesive

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**A-dren-a-lin** (ə-dreŋ-ə-līn) *n.* A trademark for a preparation of adrenaline.

**a-dren-a-line** (ə-dren-ə-līn) *n.* Epinephrine.

**ad-re-nér-gic** (ad-rē-nōr-ġik) *adj.* [ADRENALINE] + *Gk.* argon, work; Of, relating to, or having chemical activity like that of epinephrine, as certain nerve fibers.

**a-dre-no-chrome** (ə-dreŋ-ə-krom-ē, -ōm) *n.* [ADREN(ALINE) + *Gk.* chromē, color] A naturally occurring chemical formed during the oxidation of adrenaline.

**ad-re-no-cór-ti-co-tró-phic** (ə-dreŋ-ə-kór-ti-kō-trōf-ġik, -trōf-ġik) *adj.* [ADRENAL] + *CORTICO-* + *TRÓPHIC-* Stimulating or otherwise acting on the cortex of the adrenal gland.

**adrenocorticotrophic hormone** or **ad-re-no-cór-ti-co-tró-phic** (ə-dreŋ-ə-kór-ti-kō-trōf-ġik) *n.* ACTH.

**a-drift** (ə-drift) *adv.* or *adj.* 1. Without being anchored. 2. Without direction or purpose.

**a-droit** (ə-droit) *adj.* [Fr. < *à droite* : *a*, to (< *Lat.* *ad*) + *droit*, right < *Lat.* *directus*, — see *DIRECT*] 1. Dextrous; deft. 2. Skillful and adept, esp. in dangerous or difficult circumstances. — *a-droit* /ly *adv.* — *a-droit* /ness *n.*

**ad-sci-ti-tious** (ad-sġt-ġi-tġsh) *adj.* [ < *Lat.* *ascitus*, assumed, p.p. of *ascitare*, to assume : *ad*, to + *scire*, to accept, inchoative of *scire*, to know] Derived from something external; SUPPLEMENTAL. **ad-sorb** (ad-sŋrb) *vt.* -sorbed, -sorbing, -sorbs, [ad- + *Lat.* *sorbere*, to suck] To take up by absorption.

**ad-sor-bate** (ad-sŋrb-ġit, -ġit) *n.* An adsorbed substance.

**ad-sor-bent** (ad-sŋrb-bent, -bent) *adj.* Capable of absorbing. — *ad-sor-bent* *n.*

**ad-sorp-tion** (ad-sŋrb-shŋn, -sŋrb-ġ) *n.* [ADSORB + *-tion*] Assimilation of gas, vapor, or dissolved matter by the surface of a solid or liquid. — *ad-sorp-tive* (ġiv) *adj.*

**ad-u-lar-ġe** (ad-ŋl-ġe, -l-ġe) *n.* [ < *Fr.* *adultère*, after *Adula*, a group of Swiss mountains.] A variety of orchid.

**ad-u-late** (ad-ŋl-ġe) *vt.* -lated, -lating, -lates. [back-formation < *ADULTATION*] To praise excessively or servilely. — *ad-u-lator* *n.* — *ad-u-lato-ry* (ġ-ġ-ġe, -ġ-ġe) *adj.*

**ad-u-lation** (ad-ŋl-ġ-ġ-ġe) *n.* [ME *adulaciŋ* < *OFr.* < *Lat.* *adulatio* < *adulatio*, to flatter; Excessive flattery or praise.

**ad-ulte** (ad-ŋl-ġe, -l-ġe) *n.* [ < *Lat.* *adultus*, p.p. of *adolescere*, to grow up. — see *ADOLESCENT*] 1. One who has attained maturity or legal age. 2. A fully grown, mature organism. — *adj.* 1. Fully developed and mature. 2. Relating to, helping, or intended for mature persons.

**ad-ult-er-ate** (ad-ŋl-ġ-ġ-ġe) *vt.* -ad-ult-er-ated, -ad-ult-er-ating, -ad-ult-er-ates. To adulterate. — *ad-ult-er-ation* *n.* — *ad-ult-er-ator* *n.*

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**ad valorem** (ad-ŋl-ġ-ġ-ġe) *adj.* [ < *Lat.* ] According to the value < *ad valorem* taxes on imported goods >

**ad-vance** (ad-ŋv-ġns) *v.* -vanded, -vanding, -vances. [ME *advāncen* < *OFr.* *avancer* < *Vlat.* *abāntiare* < *Lat.* *abāntē*, from before : *ab*, from + *ante*, before.] — *vt.* 1. To move or cause to move forward. 2. To propose < *advances* an idea > 3. To aid the growth or progress of. 4. To promote < *advanced* me to sergeant > 5. To cause to occur sooner. 6. To raise in rate or amount. 7. To pay (money or interest) before legally due. 8. To supply or lend, esp. on credit.

— *vi.* 1. To move forward or onward. 2. To improve : progress. 3. To rise in rank, position, or value. — *ad-vance* /ment *n.* 1. To move against, as when attacking. — *n.* 1. The act or process of moving forward. 2. Progress or improvement. 3. An increase in price or value. 4. Advancement. Personal approaches to secure acquaintance, favor, or an agreement. 5. a. The supplying of funds or goods on credit. b. The funds or goods so supplied. 6. Payment of money before legally due.

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— *adj.* 1. Made or given ahead of time : *advance* < *gave advance notice* > 2. Going before < *an advance troop of police* > — *in advance*. 1. In front. 2. Ahead of time. — *ad-vance* /er *n.*

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**Advent Sunday** *n.* The *ad-ven-ture* (ad-ŋv-ġntŋr) *n.* [ < *Lat.* *adventus*, fut. part. of *advenire*, to undertake. 2. An unusual or hazardous or exciting business venture. — *v.* -tured or -turing. — *vi.* To t. *adv.*

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